This coupon and \$4.50 entitles bearer to one Ton of Best Quality No. 2 White Ash Nut Coal, the most economical for Kitchen Range and Latrobes.

wm. J. Zeh co., ING.,

1237 G St. N.W. 1312 14th St. N.W. 6th and K Sts. N.W. 13th and D Sts. S.W.

We will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during July and August. tymetr

Is a Toilet Lotion for the arms used by the refined. Destroys any odor at once on any part of the body. Allays excessive

perspiration. It is just the thing for hot weather. Price, 25c. Bottle. EVANS' DRUG STORE. 922-924 F St. N. W.

Barber & Ross. We close at 1 o'clock Saturdays and 5 p.m. other days.



The hotter it gets the more you'll wish for a Sterling Puritan Blue-Flame Oil-Gas Stove. Makes its own gas from ordinary kerosene oil -gives hot flame for cooking, but does not heat up the kitchen like a

The Sterling Puritan.

1-burner - - \$2.75 2-burner - - \$5.50 3-burner - - \$7.50

The Simplex (Made by the same company) 2-burner - - \$4.50 3-burner - - \$6.50

- There are 1,000 - reasons why you -- should buy a

Jewett

Refrigerators from. \$7.50 Ice Chests from....\$6.50

Barber & Ross. 11th and G Sts.

ELLER'S 720 7th Street. HAIR GOODS At Low Prices. To acquaint you with the merits of our Hair Goods and to convince you that here you can get everything in that line cheapest and best, we offer two hundred dozen recently imported SWITCHES (all colors) at a ably low price.

JOHN MILLER & CO. C=0=A=L.

Orders promptly filled.

SUMMER

DRINKS.

Our specials for this week: \$1.00 a Dozen.

25c. allowed for empty bottles returned. California Zinfandel Claret, cooling

and healthful, 25c. Bot., \$2.50 Doz. Qts. COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,

"The Eberly," Hand-made Russet Belt, \$

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY HAVE BEGUN WORK HAWAIIAN FORESTRY

Of the Arrival of District Preparing for Foundations of Importance of Tree Preserva-Volunteers at San Juan.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY C HAVE ARRANGED A PROGRAM.

Speeches by Capt. Dyer and Others.

Six years ago today, July 11, 1898, the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, entered the trenches on the crest of San Juan Hill, Cuba, after a most fatiguing march under the glare of a tropical midsummer sun and through Cuban thicket and morass. Company C, commanded by Capt. Chas. S. Domer, was one of the first companies to enter the trenches, when the regiment reached the front at midnight. Its first night's experience was a severe one. In addition to the inky darkness of the tropics, the District volunteers experienced one of the most severe thunder storms of the season. The driving downpour of rain soon flooded the trenches adding to the miseries of the soldiers. The thunder and lightning flashes were incessant, as nature's artillery engaged in a terrific duel with the elements. To add to the discomfort of the District soldiers they were without shelter or food, their supplies having been left at Altaras, twelve miles in the rear, so eager were they to reach the extreme front.

The Program Tonight.

Since that eventful day in 1898 it has been the custom of the surviving members of companies of the 1st District Regiment to hold annual reunions commemorative of the event. Company C, formerly the National Fencibles, has this year arranged an elaborate program for the sixth reunion of its members this evening at the Villa Flora Club house at Brightwood. For two weeks a committee consisting of Messrs. Claxton, Nash, Weir, O'Brien, Costello, Dyer, Stott and Hickey has been busy arranging for the function. In addition to a musical and literary program and refreshments, there memorial services in honor of the dead of Company C.

Roster of Dead.

Since its muster out, November 20, 1898, the ranks of the company have been somewhat depleted by death. Private C. Maurice Smith, a former popular member of Company C, while afterward serving as a lieutenant of regulars in the Philippines, was fatally shot in action. Sergt. James Nowland, who enlisted in the 27th Volun-teer Infantry for service in the far-away Philippines, was shot through the head and almost instantly killed while leading his company in a charge against a Filipino in-

Private Waldman, sick and emaciated from tropical fever, died on the transport while en route from Cuba to this country and was buried at sea. Privates Belmont, Putsche, Kern, Sugg and Kirkland all died as a result of their service in the enervating climate of the far southland. All of these volunteers who sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country and for humanity's sake will be remembered in the memorial service this evening.

Speeches and Music.

The Washington Mandolin and Guitar a program of selected music. The speakers will include William Palmer, Capt. L. C. Dyer, Arthur Claxton, Lieutenants Redmond and Walker, Sergeant Rice and others. Mr. Kenneth O'Connor will render vocal selections, and there will be other interesting features.

Several members of Company C re-entered the military service after the muster out of their regiment, and saw active service in the Philippines. Among these are several still residing here, including William A. Hickey, one of the organizers of the first camp of Spanish War Veterans, and Charles Pusey. Four former members of Company C are now holding civil offices in the Philippines, in-cluding Sergt. James Shipley, who is a lieutenant of the constabulary.

TO PASS ON "JIM CROW" CARS. Negro Refused to Enter Separate Car

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: Suit was instituted in the common pleas court Friday by Willis King, colored, against the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged ejectment from a train, When the case comes up for trial at the next term of court it will be decided for the Refrigerator.

It is the best ice saver and food saver and money saver on the saver and money saver on the saver and the saver a

the same day. His ticket was accepted, he declares, and he rode unmolested until he reached Wilmington, Del. When the train was leaving that city the conductor informed the plaintiff that they were about to enter the territory of Maryland and that it would be necessary for him to find a seat in another car, one known

as the "Jim Crow car," used exclusively for the carriage of negroes.

"The car upon which the plaintiff was a passenger," continues the statement, "was going direct to Baltimore, and the lested. Therefore, the plaintiff refused to go into the 'Jim Crow car.' At the next station, known as the North East station, Maryland, the conductor took hold of the plaintiff and violently ejected him from the car. By reason of this the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and anguish of mind and was compelled to leave the train before he reached his destination."

TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Peters Sentenced at Annapolis -Other Notes.

A dispatch from Annapolis, Md., last night says: Gunner R. W. Kessler, United States navy, has reported at the Naval Academy, having been detached from the U. S. S. Topeka. Private Frank J. Peters, U. S. M. C., re-

cently tried by general court-martial at the Naval Academy, was found guilty of "absence without leave" and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the naval prison, Boston, Mass., with loss of pay of \$40, and the question of his discharge from the Marine Corps to be considered at the expiration of the term of imprisonment. Candidates F. S. Shea of New York and C. S. Sproull of Ohio have passed all exammations for entrance to the Naval

Academy. S. A. Clement, who was a member of ped on account of physical disability, has passed all examinations and been admit-ted as a member of the third class, and has gone to join the cruise.

Mail Catcher Caught Man.

A dispatch from Jenkintown, Pa., says: Several minutes' tardiness cost Joseph Little, mail clerk at the Jenkintown railroad station, his life, Friday. One of Little's duties is to hang the evening mail upon a hook in front of the station, so that the baggage master of the passing train can catch it up without delay. Tonight he delayed this task about two minutes. Seeing the train coming along he dropped what he was doing and sprang with the mail pouch to the hook. Before the bag could be firmly fastened in its place the train thundered into the New Museum Building.

MORE THAN NINE ACRES DEVOT-ED TO FLOOR SPACE.

Dead Heroes Will Be Remembered in Next to the Capitol It Will Be the Only Five of the Eight in the Group Largest Structure in the District.

> Ground was broken a month ago for the new building of the United States National Museum, and the work of preparing for its construction is under way. The first shovelful of earth was removed by Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and keeper, ex-officio, of the National Museum. The shovel with which he did the work is preserved in the archives of the institution. There was only a small gathering at the spot in front of the present museum building when the ceremonies were observed, most of the regents being absent from Washington. The exercises

The contract calls for the excavations to

were very informal.

be ready for the laying of the foundations by August 15. This new building will be completed in about four years. It will be constructed of solid masonry, and will cost \$3,500,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the purpose of "erecting a fitting receptacle for the treasures accumulated by the United States since the bequest of James Smithson founded the Smithsonian Institution and begat the adjunct known as the National Museum." It will be the largest building in the District of Columbia, with the single exception of the Capitol, its dimensions being 553 feet front and 313 feet wide, exclusive of projections, while in height it will be four stories, or about 71 feet, including the basement. In design the building will be classic, and rectangular in shape. It will contain a principal part shaped like a broad letter T, the three ewings extending from a large rotunda at the main entrance. The three ends of the constructed of solid masonry, and will cost the main entrance. The three ends of the T will be connected by narrower ranges, one at each side and one at the end, this plan forming two open courts, each 128 feet square.

The Plans Not Perfected.

The plans have not been perfected for the building above the principal floor, the roof style not having been decided upon, but the general appearance of the building has been determined upon. No perspective or elevation drawings have been made which were satisfactory. The main and second stories will be devoted to the exhibition collec-tions, while the basement and top floors will be used for the many requirements of a modern scientific workshop and expo-

Entrance to the building will be by way of an imposing inner court, radiating from which will be others little less effective, making of the first floor a splendid vista of making of the first floor a spiendid vista of immense halls supported by classic pillars harmoniously domed. This entrance will face south and will be directly opposite the present museum building. On the north side, as visitors approach from the direction of Pennsylvania avenue, will be another entrance, itself grand enough for most buildings with less pretensions to most buildings with less pretensions to magnificence. From the doors on the north will extend halls and courts which will converge with the principal rotunda on the south side, and from many points will radiate corridors and passages, all filled, in time, with interesting and valuable exhibits. four feet from the sidewalk of B street, while the central extension on that side will be twenty-five feet farther out.

The Floor Plans.

The basement floor on the B street side will be slightly above the street level, but on the south side it will be about level with the ground, the conformity of the surface making this essential. Embankments, inclosing broad stretches, will be made at the sides of the building and, extending along a specially desirable place for the work-shops. Here will be the storage and heating arrangements, the laboratory and the other necessary adjuncts.

The first and second stories will be, re-

spectively, 20 feet and 19 feet 5 inches in height, and the windows will measure 14 feet 9 inches on the first floor and 12 feet on the second. Each story will contain windows occupying the same embrasures, though separated by art metal work in appropriate designs. From the center of one window to the center of the next will be 18 feet 6 inches, a most advantageous distance for the proper distribution of light on the exhibits in a building of the dimensions of the new museum. Twelve feet is to be the height of the third story, its windows being 7 feet high by 5 feet 3 inches in width.

There will be no extravagant decoration of the building, although nothing will be neglected that will add to the classic out-lines and utility of the design. The sum appropriated by Congress, while ample for a moderately plain building intended for the purposes of a museum, was somewhat small is compared with that of the War, State and Navy building, or the Library of Congress, the latter costing more than twice and the former several times as much. The structure, however, will be one of great beauty, the proportions having been drawn with care for the final effect and many months having been expended in the plans for merely the external appearance. The granite is to be laid in ashlar courses, pilasters being made at the south and front ends between the windows, but the walls

The Rotunda and Dome.

Over the rotunda there will be a metal dome with skylight, 178 feet above the floor. the rest of the roof being made low and inconspicuous so as not to interfere with the architectural harmony. The rotunda will be 116 feet square and 80 feet in height. its light coming entirely from the dome, and the connecting halls will be each 209 feet long by 116 feet wide. The galleries extending along these halls will be from thirty-two feet to fifty feet wide at the outer ends, thus forming a space at their ends 166 feet long. The galleries of the second and third floors are to be screened off or opened as circumstances make either course desirable. The wings on every side of the rotunda are to be of solid floors and each will be lighted by windows on the sides. These wings are 55 feet in width, inside measurement. There will be both stairways and elevators, lecture halls, offices and small rooms for many other purposes. such as committee meetings and the like, and various other conveniences for the officials and visitors.

The entire floor area of the building will be nine and one-half acres, the basement and main floor having an area of 116,732 square feet, and the second and third floors 88,955 square feet. The construction is in the 88,955 square feet. The construction is in the hands of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress, and the architects are Hornblower and Marshall of Washington. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy

Thinks Negro Killed Daughter.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says: The fourteen-year-old daughter of Perry Joseph, a farmer living near Georgetown, has been missing since Sunday, and her father believes she has been kidnaped and murdered by a negro. Joseph today had a warrant issued for the seph today had a warrant issued for the arrest of the negro, who has disappeared. The girl went on a visit to her grandfather, who lives two miles from her home, and Joseph only Friday learned that she never reached there The negro disappeared Sunday night. Detectives are searching for him.

Lives With 28 Holes in Intestines. A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., says: Before the bag could be firmly fastened in its place the train thundered into the station and the iron arm which takes the bag whisked the station agent from a revolver on July 4. A single platform and down upon the tracks. He was ground under the wheels.

The conflict of interests between the cattlemen and the sugar planters is evident, but need not seriously menace rehabilitation of the forests. The cattlemen in many linstances desire the forests for pasturage. The planters rightly contend for the intact forest with perfect floor cover to secure thought to be insane.

A dispatch from foungstown, Ohio, says:
Rev. John P. Barry, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in Brier Hill, a suburb of the city, was attacked and probably fatally stabbed Saturday by the sexton is thought to be insane.

tion in the Islands.

EXERCISES TONIGHT CLASSIC IN DESIGN ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES

LUXURIANT VEGETATION IN RE-GIONS OF THE GIANT LEHUA.

Important for This

An interesting paper has just been prepared by the Department of Agriculture on the forests of the Hawaiian Islands and their relationship to the agricultural prosperity of the new territory of the United States. It says that in the Hawaiian Islands it is now recognized that forest preservation is a matter of great and immediate importance to the leading economic interests of the territory. The chief agricultural interest of the islands is sugar growing. In 1903 the exported sugar was valued at \$25,310,684. or 96 per cent of the total exports. The supply of water on which successful cane cultivation depends comes to a large extent from the forested higher slopes of the mountains, above the plantations.

But the situation is complicated by the fact that cattle raising, which in economic importance stands second only to the sugar importance stands second only to the sugar industry, depends largely on the use of the forest for range, and overgrazing has been the principal cause of injury to the waterholding power of the wooded area.

As a preliminary to the formulation of a far-sighted policy in the interest of the islands as a whole, the territory a year ago asked for an examination of the whole question on the ground by an agent of the Unit-

tion on the ground by an agent of the Unit-ec States Department of Agriculture. The report of Mr. William L. Hall of the bureau now being printed as Bulletin No. 48, "The Forests of Hawaii." Both from a scientific and practical standpoint it gives much information concerning these Hawalian forsts and their uses. Mesquite Abundant.

Only five of the eight islands are large

enough to be important in a forest study. In these there are two distinct kinds of forest; one near sea level in the drier portions of the islands, the other in the regions of heavy rainfall on the mountain slopes. They never blend or even meet. The forest of the sea level is made up exclusively of of the sea level is made up that are mesquite, so prevalent in the drier sections of the southwestern part of the United States. In the Hawaiian Islands, however, it grows much denser, taller and straighter It grows much denser, tailer and straighter than in the states, having changed its habit of growth in response to altered conditions. It is not native, but was introduced in 1837 by a seed planted in Honolulu. The tree still stands in a healthy condition, having a diameter of two feet and a height of fifty feet. From it have sprung 50,000 acres of respectite or as there called algarable for mesquite, or, as there called, algaroba forests, divided among the several islands. The wood is chiefly valuable for fuel and fance posts. The forests are exceedingly important as furnishing a cover for the soil and abundant food for stock. The mesquite pods are eaten by cattle in summer as they fall to the ground from the trees, and are gathered and fed dry all through the year. Because of these uses and the wonderful powers of reproduction and extension which the algaroba forests possess, they are a most valuable asset of the islands. The native forests are those of the mountain slopes, and are all essentially of a tropical character. About three-fourths of the native forests are composed of lehua-

This tree is found in regions of heaviest rainfall, and under best conditions attains a diameter of four feet and a height of one hundred feet. Commercially, except for fuel the wood has little value, for in drying it checks and warps badly. Its importance is as a protective forest. Its stand is thin, but the most luxuriant undergrowth is al-ways found beneath its small-crowned trees. Indeed, so luxuriant is this under-growth of ie-ie vine and similar climbers, fern growth ranging from a few inches to thirty feet in height, and mosses, that vir-gin forests of lehua are often impenetrable,

created for water conservation.

Present Area Small. The present forest area is about 20 per cent of the islands-a small fraction of what it was 100 years ago. The destrucchief causes: Clearing for agriculture, stock grazing and grass encroachment. Cattle were taken to the islands in the eighteenth century, and for years were protected by rigid laws forbidding their in number as to become a menace. The anti-slaughter laws were repealed, and gradually their number has been reduced the needs of the island. But their work of destruction had been accomplished. Much of the undergrowth of the native forests was of a succulent character, pe-culiarly agreeable not only to cattle, but also to goats, pigs and deer; all of these preyed upon the forest, and year by year their trampling and grazing showed more plainly in forest areas wrecked and ruin-ed. The encroaching grasses occupied the ground and prevented reforestation. In the rainy districts the Hilo grass and in the drier sections Bermuda grass was the offender. Between them they occupy vast stretches of country that were once Clearing for agricultural and home-

stead purposes is responsible for very much of forest destruction. Since the best use to which the lands of the islands can be put is agriculture, no fault can be found with such cutting, provided it is not carried so far as to curtail the water supply on which agriculture itself de-The rainfall of the forested pora year, and the native forests furnish the this water for future use. But when the forest area is made smaller the storage supply of water is lessened. In addition, t appears to be true in Hawaii that forests influence the amount of moisture precipitated.

Needed in the Mountains.

Where the mountains, with their cooling atmosphere, do not extend their elevations above 3,000 feet, forests are especially needed. The trade winds bring in fogs and mists, and the forests perform the excellent function of changing these to water and leading it to the ground for storage. Thus continued forest cutting means danger both to the amount of water precipitated, and to the amount of water precipitated, and to the supply husbanded for the crops. Both the principal crops, sugar and rice, require much water for their successful growth. Already public opinion in the islands has taken form in practical forest preservation work. Sugar companies have preservation work. Sugar companies have established reserves for local protection, the area in one case being as large as 50,000 acres. Tree planting has been done on a large scale by a number of land owners. The government began tree planting twenty-two years ago, with an appropriation of \$12,000. A conclusive step was taken when the last legislature provided for a forest policy, and entered upon determined work to protect and utilize the forests to the best advantage. The first act to this end must be the establishment of forest reserves, which should include practically all the mountain forests. Fortunately the government owns most of these forests, although at present they are largely under though at present they are largely under lease to private individuals, mainly to cattlemen. It is thought, however, that an exchange of these lands can be brought about. When the reserves are established, a first necessity will be the extermination of the wild cattle and goats and the creation of a ranger service to keep out fire and

where reproduction is not rapid, and upon badly denuded lands, tree planting must be done to supplement the natural forest. It is believed that trees of greater commercial value than those native to the islands can be successfully planted.

The conflict of interests between the cat-

Bon Marche. Store Opens...... 8 A.M. Bon Marche. Bon Marche.

The Profit Season Has Ended=-Our Loss Will Now Be Your Gain.

Tomorrow Morning Will Witness the Inauguration of Our Annual Clearance Sale.

Estimating an Investment of \$10,000, Will Be Sold

At a Price Averaging Less Than Half.

The Cloth Suits, Skirts and Jackets were purchased in the late spring, and are up-to-date in every respect. The styles, therefore, are such as will be worn in the early fall, and the remarkable prices will CREATE A DASHING SALE. We expect them to sell QUICK and a QUICK CLEARANCE is just what we want to accomplish.

Summer Suits and Waists Will Be Included.

A lot of odds and ends in Ladies' and A lot of fine quality Slik Shirt Waist Misses' Suits; Eton and coat styles; all fine fabrics; plain and fancy. Worth \$10 Suits in blue and shepherd plaids; worth \$18; will be sold at A lot of the High-grade Silk Eton and Shirt Waist Suits in taffeta, pon-gee and China silk; blue, black, brown Lot No. 2 for clearance represents Ladies' Fine Eton and Coat Su'ts in black, blue and fancy novelty cloths. Values and plaids; worth up to \$27.50.....

in broadcloth, Venetian, cheviot, eta-mines, covert cloth and fancy novelties, beautifully trimmed and tailored in Eton, blouse and swagger coat styles; up to \$35..... A lot of fine quality Rain Coats, in variety of best styles. Sold everywhere at One handsome White Lace Robe, silk lined throughout, with lace-trimmed drop. Regular \$50.00 costume. Just half price tomorrow.... \$10.00 to \$12.00. Clearance price.....

Lot Cream Brilliantine Shirt Waist Suits, in the finest tucked styles. Worth \$10.00 and \$12.00.....

Lot No. 3 includes High-grade Suits

\$6.00 to \$8.00 styles.....

Lot Fine Cloth Dress Skirts, full sweep, in etamines, cheviots, voiles and mistrals. Worth \$6.50 to \$10.00...... Lot high-grade tailor-made Cloth Walking Skirts, including brilliantines.

Lot Fine Linen Suits, coat styles, in white, blue, jasper and natural. Worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.....

Lot high-grade India Linen Suits, in variety best styles. Worth \$4.00, \$5.00

A lot of separate Peau de Sole Eton

Jackets; a very desirable garment for all year around; worth \$6.50; price to close ...

A lot of Tailor-made Covert Cloth Jackets, taffeta and satin lined. Worth \$12.00

to \$18.00.....

Lot of the best quality China Silk Waists, variety styles. Worth \$2.98.....

Shirt Waist Clearance Every waist in the department will be marked for clearance tomorrow, Madras, Pique, India Linen and the best

> 39c. for regular 79c. Waists. 98c. for regular \$1.50 Waists. \$1.48 for regular \$2.50 Waists.

\$1.98 for Waists up to \$5.50. Special lot Silk-lined Lace Waists. \$6.50

Worth \$12.00 to \$15.00.....

Special Clearance Sales in All Other Departments.

Bon Marche, 314-320 Seventh St.

the greatest possible storage of water for the supply of growing crops. But the clashing of interests is happily reduced by other conditions, chief of which is that sugar growing is the great sustaining in-An additional potent fact is that many cattle raisers are also sugar growers, and their double interests compel them to take the broadest view of the needs of the islands as a whole.

The bureau of forestry has supplied the

islands with a forester, and is actively co-operating with the territorial authorities

SUICIDE OF JOHN FIELD.

Millionaire Philadelphia Merchant Kills Himself Alone in City Park. A dispatch from Philadelphia last night says: His mind unbalanced by the pain and mental anguish of diabetes, an incurable disease, John Field, the aged millionaire merchant, head of the firm of Young,

Smyth, Field & Co., and formerly postmaster of this city, committed suicide yesterday by blowing out his brains in Vernon Park, Germantown. No one was near him when he fired the shot, and no one heard the noise. His body lay concealed in the little clump of bushes in which he had concealed himself until a little boy at play chanced to discover the drawn-up figure, with its silvery head lying

in a pool of blood. The suicide was planned with all the coolness and deliberateness that marks such rash acts of minds goaded by disease and pain after they have passed the straining Taking advantage of the absence of his attendant, who had gone to report to his physician, Mr. Field, who was seventy

years old, early in the morning told his two daughters, with whom he lived, that he was going to his place of business.

From the position of the body he is thought to have sat down on the grass, for the back was flat, while the knees were drawn up, just as if he had fallen backward. How long the aged man sat there brooding with disordered fancy over his malady will never be known.

Finally he worked himself up to the fatal

the weapon in his mouth, with trembling finger he pulled the trigger, sending the bullet crashing through his pain-racked brain Deceased was of Scotch-Irish descent having been born in County Derry, Ireland October 8, 1834. In 1848 his parents, Rich ard and Isabella Field, with their eight children abandoned their native soil to seek their fortunes in America. John was the As postmaster of Philadelphia Mr. Field

assumed charge of the office December 1, 1889. He succeeded William F. Harrity. He laid down a rule of discharging the duties of his office in strict accordance with the business principles that had characterized him in the mercantile field. To this policy he remained steadfast. Two daughters and three sons survive Mr.

Field. They are Mrs. Sarah Duff, Miss Margaret Field, Thomas R., William F. and

Arrested Bride of Yale Athlete. A dispatch from Reading, Pa., says: The

vedded bliss of Harry S. Batchelder, the college foot ball player, who gave up his law scholarship at Yale to come to Reading and wed Miss May Cassidy, cashier in Berg Brothers' store here, was rudely interrupted Friday by the arrest of his young wife on the charge of embezzling a sum alleged to aggregate from \$1,500 to \$2,000 from her

trate Miller, was served on Mrs. Batchelder, an aunt entered bail in the sum of \$1,000, but several hours later, when she learned the full extent of the charges and the amount of the alleged shortage, she with-drew from the bond, and the young wife was rearrested on a bail piece. Fortunately or her, another bondsman was secured and Mrs. Batchelder is now free from restraint. It is alleged that during the last three months that she was cashier for Berg Brothers the young woman abstracted the sums she is charged with having embezzled from the bank deposits. She is said to have used two bank books for this purone containing the actual deposits which the firm never saw, the other containing figures she effected to correspond with her books. This last book was for the inspection of the firm.

Ohio Sexton Stabs Priest A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says:

The Evening Star Patterns.



Nos. 6187-6188.—The summer girl of 1904 gives promise of going down in the history of fashions as the Outing girl-that is, if garments and costumes and hats and fashion novelties count for anything. Outing suits are all the go now that the holiday season is getting into full swing. The demand for them is expected to even equal

Outing Suit.

that of the shirt waist. The blouse is of the regulation pattern with large collar, which may be round or square. The sleeve and yoke are two features that give a distinctive touch to the costume. The blouse may be ornamented with insignia, and any preferred mode of trimming may be used.

The skirt is of the new seven-gore flare style. It may be in medium sweep, dip or round length. It is a good model for the home dressmaker, as it is very easily put together. White mohair, trimmed with alternate rows of red and white soutache braid, or white braid over colored canvas braid, or white braid over colored canvas bands, would be very pretty. The mercerized cotton silks, linen, serge or canvas are also suitable to the mode.

Sizes for waist, 6187—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Price. 10 Cents.

Sizes for skirt, 6188-22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Price, 10 Cents.

Pashion Department, The Evening Star, We For the amount inclosed please send pattern		iress:
SIZE FOR WAIST Patterns Nos.	6187.	
SIZE FOR SKIRT		6188.
NAME		
. ADDRESS		
CITY AND STATE		

Note-All patterns are mailed direct to subscribers from New York office. It takes four or five days from time coupon is received before it will reach your address.

WILL SUPPORT PARKER. Murphy Says There's No Doubt Where

Tammany Stands. To the Associated Press correspondent at St. Louis Charles E. Murphy of Tammany

'No one need have any doubt where Tammany stands in this presidential canvass. It is solidly behind Alton B. Parker for President. There is never any doubt where Tammany Hall stands when a candidate is

not our belief that he was the strongest candidate, we naturally obeyed the man-date of the state convention. We came here with the belief that Cleveland was the strongest man to nominate and the easiest

man to elect.

"It was ascertained, after consultations, that in this conclusion we did not agree with the majority of the delegates. Now that the convention has spoken and paid the high honor to Judge Parker, Tammany Hall will go to work at once in New York county and roll up for him the largest plurality over given to the presidential candity ever given to the presidential candidate or democracy.

"If the democracy.

"If the democrats throughout the state and throughout the nation will work to secure the election of Judge Parker as the loyal democrats of Tammany Hall will work, there can be but one result, and that its victory." Most of the Tammany rank and file left today for New York. Murphy and the others will leave tonight.

Mr. Olney Had Nothing to Say. Richard Olney was notified Saturday of the nomination of Judge Parker. He lis-

PRIZE WINNERS DEAD MEN. Clever Scheme of Alleged Swindler in New York.

Persuading gullible persons by means of cleverly worded letter that relatives recently dead had drawn prizes in a lottery is, the police say, the best thing that Mr. At any rate, Inspector McClusky's men arrested Hill Friday after Post Office

A dispatch from New York says:

Inspector Little had worked up a case against him and brought a charge of violation of the postal laws. According to the information obtained by

Mr. Little, a letter box was hired at No. 22 East 21st street by a young man who said his name was "Piedro Alvarez." This per-son received many letters there, and Mr. Little insists that "Alvarez" is Frederick Letters have been pouring into Inspector Little's office for several weeks from cities

Little's office for several weeks from cities and towns all over the country complaining of "Alvarez's" operations. Relatives of dead men and women who had sent him \$2 to insure the safe delivery of prizes that the dead persons had won declared they received no response to their letters.

Many of the victims sent to Inspector Little copies of the letter that had won the \$2 from them.

from them.

Inspector Little said that Hill answers in every way the description of "Alvarez," who hired the letter box. proprietor of the Honduras National Lot-tery Company, and that it has been a gold mine to him since he has been running it.

Mr. Little says "Alvarez" obtained the
names of his prize winners by watching
the death notices in the newspapers.

Life Penalty for Murder. A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich.,

says: Frank Loeffler was Saturday sentenced by Judge Newham, in superior court, to life imprisonment in Marquette Roman Catholic Church in Brier Hill, a suburb of the city, was attacked and probably fatally stabbed Saturday by the sexton of the church, John Berry. The sexton is Olmey declined to say anything concerning junior, did not return his affection and refused to marry him.

regularly nominated. Now that Judge Parker has received the nomination from the convention, Tammany Hall is lined up solidly behind him. "We came here with no candidate, but to discuss the availability of candidates with the other delegations. We were instructed by the state convention to vote as a unit for Judge Parker, and while it was